THE NUMB. 4.

UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE,

OR

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, April 22, to SATURDAY, April 29, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 3.

Otia vitæ
Solamur cantu. STAT.

IT has long been the complaint of thoſe who frequent the Theatres, that all the dramatic art has been long exhauſted, and that the viciſſitudes of Fortune, and accidents of life, have been ſhewn in every poſſible combination, till the firſt ſcene informs us of the laſt, and the Play no ſooner opens, than every auditor knows how it will conclude. When a Plot is laid in a Tragedy, we gueſs by whom it will be detected; when a letter is dropt in a Comedy, we can tell by whom it will be found. Nothing is now left for the Poet but Character and Sentiment, which are to make their way as they can, without the ſoft anxiety of ſuſpenſe, or the enlivening agitation of ſurprize.

A new Paper lies under the ſame diſadvantages as a new Play. There is danger leſt it be new without novelty. My earlier predeceſſors had their choice of vices and follies, and ſelected ſuch as were moſt likely to raiſe merriment or attract attention; they had the whole field of life before them, untrodden and unſurveyed; characters of every kind ſhot up in their way, and thoſe of the moſt luxuriant growth, or moſt conſpicuous colours, were naturally cropt by the firſt ſickle. They that follow are forced to peep into neglected corners, to note the caſual varieties of the ſame ſpecies, and to recommend themſelves by minute induſtry, and diſtinctions too ſubtle for common eyes.

Sometimes it may happen, that the haſte or negligence of the firſt inquirers, has left enough behind to reward another ſearch; and ſometimes new objects ſtart up under the eye, and he that is looking for one kind of matter, is amply gratified by the diſcovery of another. But ſtill it muſt be allowed, that, as more is taken, leſs can remain, and every truth brought newly to light, impoveriſhes the mine, from which ſucceeding intellects are to dig their treaſures.

Many philoſophers imagine that the elements themſelves may be in time exhauſted. That the ſun, by ſhining long, will effuſe all its light; and that, by the continual waſte of aqueous particles, the whole earth will at laſt become a ſandy deſart.

I would not adviſe my readers to diſturb themſelves by contriving how they ſhall live without light and water. For the days of univerſal thirſt and perpetual darkneſs are at a great diſtance. The ocean and the ſun will laſt our time, and we may leave poſterity to ſhift for themſelves.

If the ſtores of Nature are limited, much more narrow bounds muſt be ſet to the modes of life; and mankind may want a moral or amuſing paper, many years before they ſhall be deprived of drink or day-light. This want, which to the buſy and the inventive, may ſeem eaſily remediable by ſome ſubſtitute or other, the whole race of *Idlers* will feel with all the ſenſibility that torpid animals can ſuffer.

When I conſider the innumerable multitudes, that, having no motive of deſire, or determination of will, lie freezing in perpetual inactivity, till ſome external impulſe puts them in motion; who awake in the morning, vacant of thought, with minds gaping for the intellectual food, which ſome kind Eſſayiſt has been accuſtomed to ſupply; I am moved by the commiſeration with which all human beings ought to behold the diſtreſſes of each other, to try ſome expedients for their relief, and to inquire by what methods the liſtleſs may be actuated, and the empty may be filled.

There are ſaid to be pleaſures in madneſs known only to madmen. There are certainly miſeries in Idleneſs, which the *Idler* only can conceive. Theſe miſeries I have often felt and often bewailed. I know, by experience, how welcome is every avocation that ſummons the thoughts to a new image; and how much languor and laſſitude are relieved by that officiouſneſs which offers a momentary amuſement to him who is unable to find it for himſelf.

It is naturally indifferent to this race of men what entertainment they receive, ſo they are but entertained. They catch, with equal eagerneſs, at a moral lecture, or the memoirs of a robber; a prediction of the appearance of a comet, or the calculation of the chances of a lottery.

They might therefore, eaſily be pleaſed, if they conſulted only their own minds; but thoſe who will not take the trouble to think for themſelves, have always ſomebody that thinks for them; and the difficulty in writing is to pleaſe thoſe from whom others learn to be pleaſed.

Much miſchief is done in the world with very little intereſt or deſign. He that aſſumes the character of a Critic, and juſtifies his claim by perpetual cenſure, imagines that he is hurting none but the Author, and him he conſiders as a peſtilent animal, whom every other being has a right to perſecute; little does he think how many harmleſs men he involves in his own guilt, by teaching them to be noxious without malignity, to repeat objections which they do not underſtand; how many honeſt minds he debars from pleaſure, by exciting an artificial faſtidiouſneſs, and making them too wiſe to concur with their own ſenſations. He who is taught by a Critic to diſlike that which pleaſed him in his natural ſtate, has the ſame reaſon to complain of his inſtructor, as the mad-man to rail at his Doctor, who, when he thought himſelf maſter of Peru, phyſick'd him to poverty.

If men will ſtruggle againſt their own advantage, they are not to expect that the *Idler* will take much pains upon them; he has himſelf to pleaſe as well as them, and has long learned, or endeavour'd to learn, not to make the pleaſure of others too neceſſary to his own.

Monday, April 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Nimmeguen, April 12.

ACCORDING to advices received yeſterday from Weſel, the Prince of Clermont was ſtill there; but had ſent ſeveral regiments out of the city, to canton higher up the Rhine. One cannot judge, from one day to another, what their deſign may be. The troops are in continual motion, which, I believe, is meant to make them appear ſtronger than they really are. The inhabitants of Weſel are no longer under apprehenſions that the French will defend that fortreſs. This day or two paſt, ſeveral French Officers, who are cantoned in a village near this town, came hither: they all expreſs great diſſatisfaction at the conduct of their Generals.

Extract of a letter from Venlo, April 12.

Almoſt all the French troops are actually on this ſide the Rhine. Some have paſſed the Maeſe, even as far as the country of Keſſel. The quarters of cantonment extend from Cleves to Andernack.

The garriſon of Weſel conſiſts of ſix ſquadrons and twelve battalions of French, beſides ſix Auſtrian battalions. Lieutenant General Dombarle will be Governor of this place; and Major General Piſa will command at Gueldres; the garriſon of which laſt place conſiſts of two Auſtrian and four French battalions. The moſt advanced poſts of the Hanoverian troops are at Dormſten: their huſſars make incurſions, from time to time, as far as Weſel.

Hague, April 15. The letters from Hanover of the 11th inſtant, which arrived here this morning, have brought nothing new, except that they had had accounts from the head quarters at Munſter, that all was very quiet there; that Prince Ferdinand was cauſing all the troops that could be ſpared from the garriſon, to join him with all expedition; and that Major General

Hardenberg, after leaving Captain Braun with 170 men in garriſon at Bremen, had marched with the remainder of Grote's regiment by Vechte to the army.

They write from Wilſhauſen, that on the 9th inſtant they had ſent a detachment to Bentheim, to diſlodge the Munſterian garriſon from the caſtle there.

Accounts from Hamburg mention, that the King of Pruſſia preſſed Schweidnitz very hard. It is added, that, according to advices received by the way of Dantzic, the Ruſſians had not on the 2d inſtant paſſed the Viſtula; and that it was even expected ſome event might ſtill prevent their paſſing that river. [*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Advices received by a Mail from Flanders.

Vienna, March 8. The Saxon troops quartered in Hungary, to the amount of 10,000 men, are now on their march, and will ſoon encamp near this city.

Hanover, April 11. We have ſtill a great many ſick in this country: and as this ſickneſs is aſcribed to the impurity of the air, the Regency have iſſued orders and directions for cleaning and perfuming the rooms where the ſick lay. Next Sunday is to be obſerved throughout the whole Electorate, as a day of prayer and thankſgiving to Almighty God, for delivering this country out of the hands of its enemies. The order and manner in which it is to be celebrated is ſet forth by the Grand Conſiſtory: the Miniſters are exhorted in general 'to abſtain 'from all inſulting expreſſions againſt a nation, 'which may have been employed as an inſtru-'ment in our correction; but which has, in its 'turn, experienced, by a ruinous and precipi-'tate retreat, that it is, no leſs than we are, the 'object of Heaven's wrath.'

Cologn, April 14. Whatever exceſſes the French may have been guilty of in their quarters, the greateſt outcry is raiſed againſt thoſe who belonged to the magazine. The French Officers themſelves ſcarce can ſpeak of theſe miſcreants with temper. The Count de Clermont gave orders to put one of the Commiſſaries General under an arreſt; but he got notice of the order, and fled; a reward of an hundred louiſdores is offered for apprehending him. Meanwhile a Store-keeper was ſet in the pillory three ſucceſſive days, with a paper on his breaſt, in which were theſe words; *a Storekeeper who ſtile forage.*

Paris, April 14. An arret of the Council of State is iſſued, permitting all perſons to deal in wool, whether it be French or foreign product, and to circulate the ſame throughout the kingdom, with an exemption from all duties of importation and exportation, &c.

IRELAND.

Cork, April 6. We hear two ſhips of the outward-bound Weſt India fleet, that ſailed from hence on the 10th ult. under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Tryal, were taken ſix days after, by a French privateer, who put the crew on board a Dutch ſhip, ſince arrived at Crookhaven in great diſtreſs.

Dublin, April 15. His Majeſty's letters are come over appointing his Grace the Lord Primate, the Earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, Lords Juſtices of this kingdom, in the abſence of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, April 20. His Majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar is arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, with the Marquis Duqueſne, Chef de Eſcadre of the French King, who was taken in the Foudroyant by the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Admiral Oſborne, with the two Captains of the ſaid ſhip, and two Captains of the Orphée, taken at the ſame time, who are landed at Southampton, in order to go to Northampton, where they are to reſide.

Admiralty-Office, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Clevland, dated the 11th of April.

On the 3d of April the ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line and three frigates, made the light of the Baleines on the Iſle of Rhé, about nine at night, the weather being fair, and a moderate breeze at N. N. W. at eleven tacked and ſtood off till half paſt two in the morning of the 4th, when we tacked again, wind at N. E. then brought to, and prepared for action: at three we made ſail towards Baſque road: at day-break we diſcovered a numerous convoy, a few leagues to windward, and gave chace; but the wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that eſcorted it, got into St. Martin's on the Iſle of Rhé, except one brig that was run on ſhore and burnt by the Huſſar. At noon we bore away for Baſque road in a line a-head, with a moderate gale at N. N. W. at four in the afternoon diſcovered the enemy plain, lying off the Iſle d'Aix. Their force was the Floriſſant of 74, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60 guns, and ſix or ſeven frigates, with about 40 merchant ſhips, which I have been ſince informed had 3000 troops on board. At half paſt four made a ſignal for a general chace to the S. E. At five the enemy began to cut and ſlip their cables, and to run in great confuſion: at ſix their Commodore made off, when we were within gun-ſhot and half: many of thoſe ſhips which fled were by this time on the mud: as I knew for certain there was not ſufficient depth of water for us to follow them, at half paſt ſix we came to an anchor a-breaſt of d'Aix: at five next morning ſaw all the enemy's ſhips a-ground, and almoſt dry, about five or ſix miles diſtant from us: many of the merchant, and ſeveral of the ſhips of war, were on their broadſides. As ſoon as the flood made, I put the beſt pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and ſent them a gun-ſhot farther in, where they anchored; and ſounding a little a-head at high water they found but five fathom, of which the tide rifes 18 feet.

By this time boats and launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed in carrying out warps to drag the ſhips through the ſoft mud, as ſoon they ſhould be water-borne: In the mean time they threw over-board their guns, ſtores, ballaſt, and were even heaving water out of their ports; all which we could plainly diſcover. Some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the Charente. The Merchant ſhips were a-ground towards Iſle Madame. Our frigates boats cut away about 80 buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th in the morning, I ſent Capt. Ewer, of Marines, to the Iſle d'Aix with 140 Marines, in order to deſtroy the new works carrying on there: which he accordingly effected, preſerving good order, and giving no diſturbance to the inhabitants of the Iſland.

When we got out of Baſque road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral ſhip from St. Martin's, that the large convoy, chaced by us on the 4th, was laden with proviſions, ſtores, &c. for America, with 15 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been eſcorted by the ſhips of war which lay at Iſle d'Aix.

On the 7th inſtant, the Eſſex of 64 guns, with the Pluto and Proſerpine Fire ſhips, which ſailed the 24th of laſt month in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, fell in with 12 ſail of the Enemy's Merchant ſhips, eſcorted by a frigate of 22 guns, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, and took the frigate, called the Galathee, a Letter of Marque of 20 guns, and one Merchant ſhip. Captain Hume of the Pluto, was unfortunately killed engaging the Letter of Marque.

The Antelope and Speedwell ſloop have taken two more of the abovementioned Merchant ſhips.

Saville-Houſe, April 20. This day Baron Kniphauſen, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Pruſſia, had a private audience of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward; and afterwards of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta, at Leiceſter Houſe. [*Gazette.*]

Letters from Paris boaſt, that it will ſoon appear that the French have the ſuperiority in the Eaſt Indies; and they hope to ballance accounts with England (in caſe they ſhould loſe Cape Breton) as they did at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

'Tis ſaid, that eight men of war ſailed from Breſt the beginning of this month; but where they were bound to is not known. This is confirmed by a ſloop of war that looked into Breſt a few days ago, and reports that there were then but three ſhips of the Line in that harbour.

Friday great quantity of ſtores for the regiments at Gibraltar were ſhipped at the Cuſtom-houſe.

A great quantity of cloathing of different kinds, together with a large remittance of money, proviſions, and ſtores, are preparing with all expedition to be embarked, to be diſtributed amongſt the diſtreſſed and neceſſitous inhabitants in different parts of the Electorate of Hanover.

Some tons of hay have lately been embarked from Tower Wharf, for the uſe of the Combined Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

A hundred pieces of ordnance are ſent from the Tower for the uſe of the troops that are to encamp in the Iſle of Wight.

The train of Artillery, and Cornwallis's regiment in barracks at Portſmouth, are ordered to the Iſle of Wight.

The Duke of Richmond's equipages are getting ready to encamp in the Iſle of Wight.

There will be five millions raiſed this year for the ſervice of the public by Annuities and Lottery, and ten per cent. is to be paid as a depoſit before Saturday next at five o'clock in the afternoon, books being open at the Bank for receiving the ſame.

The ſubſcription is, 4,500,000 l. Annuities at 3 1-half per cent. for 24 years, the intereſt to commence from July 5; and 500,000l. by way of Lottery, at 3 per cent. the intereſt to commence from the 5th of January 1759.

Payment on Annuities.		Payments on Lottery.	
10 per cent.	April 29	10 per cent.	April 29
15	May 30	10	June 20
15	June 28	20	July 18
15	July 27	20	Auguſt 19
15	Auguſt 30	20	Sept. 20
15	Sept. 27	20	October 20
15	October 26		

Three per cent. to be allowed for anticipating the payments on the Annuities; nothing on the Lottery, but to have the tickets at pleaſure.

The Princeſs of Wales, William Collins; the Peter and Stephen, George Paris; the Dunkirk, Joſeph Walton; the William and Mary, William Stockton; the Elizabeth, Earl Goodwin; the Flanders Merchant, Thomas Burchett; and the Robert and Anne, Thomas Aram, are all ſafe arrived at Rotterdam.

A privateer belonging to Guernſey is taken by a French privateer.

The Union, from Cadiz to Boſton, is taken and carried into Liſbon.

The Kitty, from Liverpool to Tercera, is retaken by the Expedition packet boat, and carried into Liſbon.

The Pleaſant, from —— to the coaſt of Guinea is taken and carried into Liſbon.

Le Duke de Parma, a French Eaſt Indiaman outward bound, is put into Liſbon.

The Volunteer privateer, Capt. Kent, arrived at Gibraltar the 29th ult. all well.

The Unity, Wheelwright, from Whitehaven to London, is loſt in Dublin harbour.

The Roſe, Williams, from London to Boſton, is loſt on the coaſt of New-England.

The Faithful, Murphy, from Salecombe to London, is loſt near South Yarmouth.

The Stephen, Capt. Van Foort, from Rotterdam to Newry, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland.

The Mary Ann, from London with Merchant goods, is beat to pieces on the Piles in Dublin harbour.

Laſt Friday a woman in Wood's Cloſe was delivered of three children all boys, they were baptized the ſame evening, and are likely to do well.

Friday morning a man at work on London-Bridge, fell from the ſame on one of the ſterlings, by which means he was fractured in a miſerable manner: he was, as ſoon as poſſible, carried to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Information having been given to Saunders Welch, Eſq; that a number of looſe and diſorderly perſons, both men and women, was ſecreted in houſes of ill fame in Black-boy-alley and Chick-lane, Mr. Welch, with the City Marſhal, High Conſtables, and other Officers, went yeſterday morning about ſix o'clock, to the above places, where they found upwards of 70 ſuch perſons, 48 of whom they ſecured and ſent to the two Compters and New priſon, for their examination by the Lord Mayor.

Sunday night laſt the bodies of the two Whites, that were laſt Thurſday executed at Kennington Common, were buried in a ground near St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey, an order being ſent to the New-Jail the night before their execution for their bodies not to be hung in chains. While the above unhappy wretches were hanging, an odd and uncommon ſcene was beheld by the populace in the following manner, viz. After they had hung about a quarter of an hour, a child about nine months old was put into the hands of the Executioner, who nine times, with one of the hands of each of the dead bodies, he lifting them up, ſtroked the child over the face. This cauſed great ſpeculation; but, on enquiry, the reaſon given for the above tranſaction was, the child had a wen on one of its cheeks, and that ſuperſtitious notion, which has long prevailed, of being touched as before-mentioned, is looked on as a cure.

Laſt night, about ſeven o'clock, as Mr. Parker, Maſter of the Axe-Inn in Aldermanbury, was coming down Highgate-hill in a four wheel chaiſe, the horſes took fright and run away; when Mr. Parker, to avoid the danger, jumped out of the chaiſe, by which he broke his thigh and leg. The other Gentleman received no hurt.

Tueſday, April 25.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Cotbus, in Lower Luſatia, April 10.

COUNT Thiefheim, who commands in Schweidnitz, has offered to ſurrender on honourable terms: but the King returned him for anſwer, That as he could not expect to be ſuccoured ſoon enough, he muſt ſurrender priſoner of war.

Dreſden, April 12. The Pruſſians opened the trenches before Schweidnitz on the 3d, and not ſooner. On the 5th, they erected two large batteries, which kept continually firing againſt the place. The artillery of the beſiegers conſiſts of 300 pieces of cannon of different dimenſions, and 80 mortars. It was thought the place could not hold out after the 12th Deſerters ſay, the garriſon was ſo much weakened by ſickneſs and deſertion, that the number of men fit to do duty ſcarce exceeded 2000.

The famous Prince of Bevern is exchanged, and was expected at Breſlau the 8th. After the exchange is finiſhed, there will ſtill remain 15,000 Auſtrian Soldiers, and 700 Officers in the hands of the Pruſſians.

We hear from Voigtland, that a large body of Auſtrians are aſſembling near Comothau, which will be joined by the troops of the Empire, and form an army of 30,000 men.

Hanover, April 15. One of the hoſtages whom the French carried away with them to ſecure the payment of the contributions, taking advantage of the confuſion the French troops were in when they quitted Hamelen, ſlipt away from them, and returned to his family. But our Regency ſent him back, with a trumpet, to the Count de Clermont; who, not to be outdone by Germans in generoſity, immediately ſet the man at liberty.

Liſbon, Mar. 17. The King has juſt preſcribed certain forms to be obſerved by the Inquiſition before they carry their terrible ſentences into execution.

Marſeilles, April 7. They write from Breſt, that the Maſter of a veſſel arrived there from St. Domingo, brings advice, that the Negroes had poiſoned a part of the inhabitants of that colony; and that upon a ſtrict enquiry it was found that they had been furniſhed with the poiſon by ſome Engliſhmen, who have been ſeized and burnt alive, together with ſeveral of the Negroes.

Hague Gazette, London, April 12. The Earl of Briſtol, the King's Miniſter at Turin, is to ſucceed Sir Benjamin Keene as Ambaſſador at Madrid; and it is ſaid, that Lord Hyndford will return to Berlin as his Majeſty's Envoy to the King of Pruſſia.

LONDON.

The General Wall Packet Boat is arrived at Falmouth, with the Mail from New York. She came out the 20th of March. Colonel Webb is come Paſſenger in her. It is ſaid that Lord Loudon is coming home in the Hampſhire man of war, and that the Expedition againſt Crown Point is laid aſide.

On the 12th of March a general embargo was laid on all ſhips at New-York.

The Diana man of war, Capt. Durell, is arrived at Halliſax.

We hear the Dutch India Company have not yet accepted General Clive's bills, which amount to 160,000 pounds.

The ſhip from the Eaſt Indies, taken by the Dublin man of war, Capt. Rodney, is called the Mount Martin, of 16 guns and 75 men. The French Captain offered 24,000l. to ranſom her.

The Halifax, Mitchell, from North Carolina for London, is taken by the Jupiter privateer of Bayonne, of 24 nine pounders and 220 men.

The St. John Baptiſt, from the coaſt of Barbary to Marſeilles, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol, and carried into Leghorn.

The ——, Rogers, bound to Dublin, is taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 315 l.

The Sparrow (voyage not mentioned) is taken and ranſomed for 50 guineas.

The Good-friend, Scots, (voyage not mentioned) is alſo taken and ranſomed for 60 guineas.

The Free Maſon privateer of Guernſey, of 10 carriage guns and 70 men, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into St. Martin's in the Bay.

The Dolabella, of and from London, Capt. Dean, from North Carolina, is arrived at Dartmouth. She had been taken by the Granville privateer, and was ranſomed for 700l.

The Succeſs, Shuter, from London for Leghorn, is put into Liſbon.

On Saturday, at Newmarket, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's bay horſe, Spider, late Lord Portmore's, was eaſily beat by Weazel, for 1000 guineas a ſide; the odds at ſtarting were ſix to four on Weazel.

Wednesday, April 26.

From the London Gazette.

Turin, April 5.

YESTERDAY in the afternoon the Duke of Chablais complained of his being out of order, and went to bed; in the evening the meazles appeared; to day his Royal Highneſs is as well as can be expected, having paſſed the night quietly with little or no fever. *Gazette.*

Peterſburgh, March 24. The day before yeſterday an Edict was publiſhed here, whereby her Imperial Majeſty declares, that trade is to remain free and open with Pruſſia, and exactly on the ſame footing it was before the Ruſſian army entered that kingdom.

Vienna, April 8. Gen. Nadaſti is ſo well recovered of his late hurt that he will be able to command this campaign. Marſhal Batthiani is going to ſet out to command the army that is to act againſt Saxony.

Paris, April 14. The taking of M. du Queſne's ſhips gives the Court no ſmall uneaſineſs, as M. de la Clue muſt be obliged to wait for another reinforcement before he ventures to ſail, and his deſtination being for Louiſbourg, this delay may have very fatal conſequences. Whether with a view to comfort us for this bad ſucceſs or not we cannot tell, but it is ſtill reported, Spain is to furniſh France with 22 ſhips and 25,000 men, and the Spaniards are to have Minorca. It is even pretended that the 6000 French troops in Fort St. Philip are returning home.

Liſbon, March 17. It is now above a month ſince we had any ſhock of an Earthquake: ſo that we hope they will inſenſibly decreaſe.

AMERICA.

Kingſton in Jamaica, Jan. 5. By Capt. Mantle, of a privateer ſloop from St. Chriſtopher's, we have advice, that while he lay at Aruba, intelligence was brought from Curacoa, that the Amelia privateer, Capt. Grant, was taken and carried in there by two Dutch Guarda Coſtas, of 12 and 14 carriage guns, and 150 men each, after a very gallant reſiſtance, in which Capt. Grant was very dangerouſly wounded.

Thoſe veſſels were fitted out by the Governor of Curacoa, on purpoſe to take the Amelia: the reaſon aſſigned for which is, Capt. Grant's having plundered ſeveral Dutch veſſels, and particularly forced one to run under their fortifications, where he ſtill continued to attack her, and, being fired on by the garriſon, he returned their fire, and killed ſome of their ſoldiers.

The Captain is now cloſe confined, and will be tried for a breach of the law of nations; but it is thought the ſhip will be reſtored.

Boſton, Feb. 27. We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that laſt week died there, the Hon. William Greene, Eſq; Governor of that colony.

Philadelphia, March 2. In a letter from Virginia, dated the 16th ult. it is ſaid that on the 20th of January ſeven or eight hundred Indians were within two days march of Lunenburgh Court-houſe, on their way to Fort Loudoun, at Wincheſter.

New York, March 13. On Tueſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip the Diana of 32 guns, Commodore Durell, from Portſmouth. We hear his command here for a little time will conſiſt of three 20 gun ſhips beſide the Diana; and that as the Commodore is appointed to the command of an 80 gun ſhip, he will afterwards remain at Halifax.

Saturday arrived here Capt. Langworthy in four days from Rhode Iſland—He informs, that yeſterday week came into Newport, a large tranſport ſhip bound to this place from Ireland, having on board near 200 Highlanders:—that ſhe left Cork in company with 16 others about

12 weeks ſince; and that about the Weſtern Iſlands ſhe had parted with her convoy, and all the other tranſports.

And yeſterday ſix others of them arrived here, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip the Hampſhire of 50 guns.

New-York, March 14. Our Aſſembly is now ſitting, and it is ſaid they are about paſſing a law in order to raiſe 3000 men for this province alone; and that a body of 20,000 militia is to act in conjunction with a number of regular troops, in order directly to make incurſions into the heart of Canada.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 18. The Greenland fleet, which ſailed yeſterday morning, is put back again by contrary winds.

Sunday ſailed for the Nore the armed ſhips the St. Anne, Capt. Hay, and the Princeſs of Wales, Capt. Cowe.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Briſtol, April 22. Yeſterday Capt. Lockhart, late Commander of the Tartar man of war, was preſented by the Merchants, &c. of this city, with a gold cup worth 100l. for his great vigilance in taking ſo many French privateers.

St. Alban's, April 22. This day was committed to the Houſe of Correction at this place a notorious impoſtor, who was brought by a paſs from the Bridewell at Walſingham in Norfolk, to Redborn in Hertfordſhire. She is the ſame perſon who formerly appeared in the neighbourhood of Walſingham, and pretended to be a near relation of a perſon of diſtinction in Norfolk; but proving to be an impoſtor, was committed to Bridewell. She has for ſome years paſt wandered about the country by the names of Amelia Halſey, Kitty Carpenter, Clariſſa Montague, Charlotte Gore, &c. and by ſometimes pretending to be nearly related to Gentlemen of fortune, ſhe has deceived and impoſed on a great number of perſons in different parts of England, who, would, doubtleſs, be glad to hear of her being detected.

Chatham, April 24. Laſt Saturday, being market-day, the Cryer gave public notice, through all parts of the town, that foreſtalling, in all its various kinds, would be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour of the law. This is a grievance that has long wanted to be cry'd down, and 'tis hoped that it will have its due effect on numbers who have been guilty of this infamous practice.

This day the Shipwrights lower the price of their bread, to the great vexation of the Bakers.

Northampton, April 24. Laſt Saturday the Marquis Du Queſne, Chef d'Eſcadre, taken in the Foudroyant, with the two Captains of the Orpheus, were brought to this town from Southampton.

LONDON.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, that on the 10th day of February laſt, the ſnow Cyprus, Andries Anderſon, Maſter, of the burthen of 150 tons and upwards, bound from Smyrna to Amſterdam, laden with raiſins, cotton, mohair, raw ſilk, goats hair, &c. was ſtranded at Broof or Chine on the back of the Iſle of Wight, in the county of Southampton; but that part of the rigging of the ſaid ſhip, and cargo, will be ſaved. [*London Gazette.*]

The Hannah and Dorothy, Gandſon, from Frederickſtadt for Bourdeaux; the St. Peter, Haver, from Norway for St. Malocs; the Prince Edward, Janſon, from Bayonne for Stockholm; the Deckſhurk, Fumpebere, from Nantz for Oſtend; the Euſtatia, Juſtiſon, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburgh; and the Anna Maria, Garres, from Bourdeaux for Stockholm, are all ſent into Dover by privateers.

A ſhip homeward-bound from Jamaica, name unknown, is retaken by the Spy privateer, Capt. Grimſhaw, of Liverpool; who has alſo taken a Spaniard from Marſeilles, for Nantz, with Caſtile ſoap, which are arrived off Holyhead.

A ſloop from Ireland, with proviſions, is taken off Breſt by the Phœnix privateer, and brought into Briſtol.

The Jean and Betty, Smith, from Glaſgow to the Leeward iſlands, is carried into Guardaloupe.

The Patriot, Hawkins, from Briſtol for Virginia, was taken by a St. Maloes Privateer, but ranſomed.

The Noſtra Signora l'Africa, from Malaga to Guernſey, run aſhore coming out, and its feared will be loſt.

An Account of the French fleet in the Mediterranean March 15, 1758, *from one of the French Officers.*

French men of war	guns	In what harbour
L'Ocean	80	At Carthagena.
Le Redoubtable	74	
Le Souverain	74	
Le Guerrier	74	
Le Centauron	74	
Le Lion	64	
L'Hippopotame	54	
La Couronne	74	At Toulon; two ſuppoſed to be unfit for ſervice.
Le Temeraire	74	
Le Triton	64	
Le Fantaſque	64	
Le Modeſte	64	
Le Fier	50	
Le Foudroyant	80	Taken.
L'Orpheus	64	Ditto.
L'Oriflamme	54	Run aſhore.

The three laſt ſhips ſailed from Toulon Feb. 12 to reinforce the ſhips at Carthagena.

Monday the baggage belonging to the Royal Family was removed from St. James's to Kenſington.

This day his Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia will remove from St. James's to Kenſington Palace.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who enters into the 38th year of his age, there was a grand levee at his apartments at St. James's.

Sheep fell in the price on Monday in Smithfield Market, and it is believed they will be much cheaper very ſhortly: the price of Cattle was kept up, ſuppoſing the Navy would continue killing a week or two longer. The beſt mutton ſold yeſterday at Newgate-market at fourpence a pound, which was laſt week fourpence halfpenny and fourpence threefarthings. Tallow drops again, and it is believed bread will fall half a ſize this week; which may ſhew that the high price of theſe proceeded not altogether from ſcarcity, as reported by ſome.

Laſt week a melancholy accident happened at Sandon in Hertfordſhire: As the Rev. Mr. Wright, Curate of the pariſh was walking in the evening over a foot-bridge, he accidentally ſlipt, and falling into the water, was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be given him.

Yeſterday Sir William Moreton, Knt. made the report to his Majeſty of the ſix Malefactors now under ſentence of death in Newgate, when William Stevens, for ſtealing goods out of Mr. Coulthurſt's warehouſe; James Coates, for a highway robbery; William Boodger, for forgery; and Richard-William Vaughan, for forging a Bank note, were ordered for execution, which is to be on Monday next.

And his Majeſty was pleaſed to order that George Smith and Henry Strickland ſhould be tranſported for life.

The perſons who were taken up by the City-Marſhal in Chick-lane on Sunday morning, and put into the Compters, were the next day carried before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who committed the major part of the women to the London Workhouſe and Bridewell to hard labour, and ſeveral of the men were ſent back to the Compters to be entered into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday morning two Journeymen Jewellers having ſome diſpute about their countries (the one an Engliſhman, the other a Frenchman) the latter pulled out a knife and ſtabbed the other in ſo dangerous a manner that his life is deſpaired of. The Frenchman was carried before Benjamin Cox, Eſq; who commited him to the Gatehouſe.

Thursday, April 27.

AMERICA.

New York, March 11.

SInce the arrival of the Harriot Pacquet, on the 6th of March, our Country is once more rouſed from deſpair, and is in great expectations of ſucceſs. Our Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly are now ſitting, and we hourly expect an embargo, and orders for raiſing a number of Provincials. It is ſaid, that there will be 20,000 raiſed on the Continent, thoſe joined with the Regulars here, and the 18,000 coming from England, will form a body of 60,000; an army ſufficient to take Canada with clubs, as ſome people imagine. The vulgar have almoſt reduced Cape Breton and Canada already: But the more thinking part ſay, that it is a taſk that may be very eaſily accompliſhed with ſuch an armament, and think that at Canada they will meet but with little oppoſition, and that Cape Breton cannot hold out long againſt ſuch a force. But all there is to fear are delays, and diſaffected people; which have been the ruin of all our expeditions in America. Should they ſucceed in reducing Canada, There will be but little merit in the action; overcoming a handful of half-ſtarved ſlaves and vaſſals, that, if accounts be true, one half are ready to join the Engliſh at their arrival, and would rejoice to get rid of their ſlavery and bondage, to enjoy a land of liberty and plenty; but we muſt leave things to time for the event of the expedition. In all human probability, ſuch an armament by land and ſea, properly conducted, will reduce CapeBreton and all Canada in one campaign with eaſe: and we doubt not but the Province forces will do their utmoſt to effect every thing they undertake.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 18. The Bill for the encouragement of Collieries in this kingdom is returned from England, where it met with great oppoſition, and will ſpeedily have the Royal Aſſent.

Laſt Sunday the Right Rev. Dr. Gore was conſecrated Biſhop of Cionfort at St. Anne's Church by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Dublin, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of Elphin and Killalla.

Friday there was a great Market in Thomas Street, when Wheat ſold from 19s. to 26s. the barrel, and Oats from 6s. to 8s. 6d. the barrel.

The Aſſize of the Twelvepenny Houſhold Loaf is 9lb. 15oz.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Saliſbury, April 24. On Thurſday laſt William Watts, of Compton Chamberlain, was committed to our county gaol for malicioufly cutting down ſix trees, that were growing in a plantation made for ornament in the pariſh of Compton aforeſaid, the property of Charles Penruddock, Eſq;

One of the Keepers of Savernake-park, who, we hear, had been turned out of his place, was lately found dead in a chalk-pit; where he had deſtroyed himſelf by cutting his throat, and the

body had lain near a week before it was found. The Coroner's inquest, from some particular circumstances, brought in their verdict lunacy.

LONDON.

France is now confessedly in a most deplorable situation. Her finances are so much exhausted, that money is raised with the greatest reluctance; the levies to recruit the army go on but slowly; her councils are greatly divided; murmurings are every where heard of mal-administration at home and misconduct abroad; the Merchants complain loudly of want of protection of their trade, the Clergy of oppression, and private people of the hardships they suffer, to support a ruinous German war. Dispatches after dispatches from Westphalia, from Vienna, from America, from the Indies; all full of demands for succours, for money, for powerful protection against the danger that every where threatens, and an utter incapacity to satisfy any of these pressing demands. The subsidies to the Empress Queen are unpaid; the stipulated succours cannot be spared; and the levies necessary for her colonies abroad are now wanted for her own defence at home: Thus the tables are turned upon this perfidious people; they are now down, and it is hoped, as a worthy Patriot said on a late occasion, the opportunity will not be let slip, of *tumbling them over and over.*

On the other hand, England was never greater nor better provided; fifty thousand as fine troops as any in Europe at home unemployed; a navy equal to the maritime force of the whole world, in the present condition of it, well manned and well supplied, money granted chearfully; a Ministry in whom the confidence of King and People is united; Allies that do wonders; and a spirit in our Colonies not to be surpassed. Our trade in the most flourishing condition, while that of our grand enemy is dwindling daily; exposed on all sides to the captures of our men of war, our cruizers, and privateers, while the squadrons destined for its protection skulk in bays and harbours afraid of coming out. The condition of the French is no better in America than in Europe; where we have now an army of 30,000 regulars, well provided with all kinds of provisions and stores, and a naval force, to carry and support that army wherever it can distress the enemy most. This is no partial representation of things, but the naked fact, as set forth in the most august Assembly of the Nation, and which should be published throughout Europe, to the honour of the present M————y, who, by pursuing true British measures, have restored the honour, the power, and the credit of their country, when all these seemed to be expiring.

Notwithstanding the great number of troops now in England, it has been publickly declared, that very few of them shall be idle this summer, but that all that can be spared shall be employed in distressing the common enemy.

It has actually been hinted, that the German troops design this year to repay the visit they received from the French the last year; if then the Russians can be quieted, the French may rue their new Alliance.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in a Swiss regiment under Count Clermont at the Lower Rhine, dated April 14.

"All the French army has passed the Rhine within these eight days, and our regiment is within two leagues of the main body; we are to halt here a month or two till our scattered forces are collected together again; it is impossible to describe to you the deplorable condition we are in. We hear that the English are going to make a descent on the French coast this summer; if so, we shall be recalled, which God grant we may."

An Express is arrived from the Hague, dispatched by Colonel York.

We hear that several of the new-raised battalions will be formed into regiments.

Yesterday a great number of wheelbarrows, pickaxes, and other implements proper to carry on a siege, were shipped at the Tower for the Isle of Wight.

Is is said there is an account in town of the arrival of Adm. Boscawen at Halifax.

Letters from the Northern counties mention the price of cattle being considerably fallen; from an expectation of Irish beasts being imported.

Tuesday last his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury did homage to his Majesty.

Yesterday the Governors of the Charter-house met in the Prince's Chamber, adjoining to the House of Peers, and elected his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury a Governor of that Hospital.

Extract of a letter from on board the Dublin man of war, dated Vigo Harbour, March 30.

"We failed from Spithead the 16th for America, and on the 6th following in lat. 48. 15. we perceived a sail within two musket shot of us, by which being taken for an English vessel, she bore down to us, but our eighteen pounders soon convinced her of her mistake, and she became an easy prize. She is a French East Indiaman, and expected to be in France in two days after she met with us. She is laden with coffee, silk, muslin, &c. but her cargo consists chiefly of coffee, of which there is said to be 7000 bales, each of which is said to be worth 8l."

The Neptune, Scott, from Boston to London, is taken off Scilly by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Duke of Marlborough, Baker, from Virginia for London, that was taken by a French privateer, and afterwards retaken by the St. Andrew privateer of Bristol, is safe arrived at Milford, after being some time missing.

The Elizabeth, Stebbins, from London for Boston, was well in lat. 34. long. 53. 7. the time not mentioned.

The Charles, Jacklyn, from London for New-York, was well in lat. 42. 29. long. 20. 40. the time not mentioned.

On Tuesday the worshipful company of Apotheries had an elegant entertainment at Spring-Gardens, Newington-Green, being the first herbarizing dinner for this season.

Last Tuesday se'nnight the Hon. Artillery Company opened their Summer Campaign with the Prussian Exercise, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hunt.

Last Sunday the Favourite man of war, bound for Plymouth, anchored in Cowes road, when Mr. Roger Porkman, a Pilot, was drowned, by his boat being overset in boarding the ship as she was under sail, in order to pilot her through the Needles; and his son narrowly escaped the same fate, he being likewise in the boat, but being immediately taken up, recovered. The next day the Favourite sailed from Cowes for Plymouth.

Yesterday at two o'clock in the morning, as four journeymen belonging to Mr. Palmer, Distillerer, in Abchurch-lane, were crossing the water just above London-Bridge, the boat overset by some accident, and three of them were drown'd.

Monday a Workman to Mr. Adams, Mathematical Instrument Maker in Fleet-street, was committed to New Prison, by Saunders Welch, Esq; for assaulting a Woman in the Strand, and knocking her down, whereby her life is in danger.

Tuesday in the afternoon a fire broke out at Dr. Harding's in Pall Mall, which greatly alarmed the neighbourhood, but as it happened in the day time, and having great assistance, it was extinguished without doing much damage.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out at a Publick-house in Ratcliff Highway, occasioned by a candle being left upon a butt; it burnt the beam in the cellar, but was got under without doing any further damage.

On Wednesday last John Rew was executed near Coventry, who was condemned last Assizes for robbing the house of Mr. Maidlyn of that City.

PREFERMENTS.

On Monday last the Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. Rector of St. James's, the Rev. Zachary Brook, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Robert Fowler, A. M. Vicar of Kimpton in Hertfordshire, kissed the King's hand on being appointed Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Bacon, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Egremont, to the rectory of Panton in Lincolnshire, together with the rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Smelt, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Living of Enfield, Middlesex, void by the death of Mr. Whitehall.

Capt. Hotham is appointed to the command of the Melampe of 36 guns.

Capt. Cornwall to the command of the Emerald of 26 guns.

And Capt. Colby to the command of the Thames of 32 guns, all lately launched near Portsmouth.

Elliot Bishop, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; to be Recorder of Kingston in Surry.

BIRTH.

The Right Hon. Lady Katherine, wife of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; of a daughter, at Stanwell in Middlesex.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Hawkins, eldest daughter of Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; of Pall-Mall.

Mr. Tho. Luckin, Cheesemonger in Shoreditch, to Miss Sally Mulliner, of Enfield.

Mr. Isaac Benjamin, of Falmouth, to Miss Judith Wessels, daughter of Dr. Wessels, a Physician of St. Mary-Axe.

Mr. George Rowland, Tobacconist without Bishopsgate, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Devonshire-street.

Mr. Edward Fawkes, Shopkeeper at Guildford in Surry, to Mrs. Mary Waring a widow lady, of Henley in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Lister, Currier in Old Bedlam, to Miss Isdale of Bunhill Row.

DEATHS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Maule, Bishop of Meath in Ireland. His Lordship was one of the first promoters of the Protestant charter schools in that kingdom.

The Right Hon James Tynte, Esq; Member of Parliament for Youghall in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council there.

Edward Barry, Esq; Captain in Col. Montague's regiment, son to Dr. Barry, Physician General to the army on the Irish establishment.

Capt. Mumford, of the Prince Henry Packet-boat, arrived at Fort St. George on the 25th of April 1757, and died the next day on shore.

William Collings, Esq; at Minehead, in Somersetshire, who having no heirs, he has left his estate towards building an hospital at Minehead for ten poor sailors widows, who are to be supported during life with all necessaries.

James Barrow, Esq; at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.

Thomas Bevois, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surry, aged 71.

—— Mottley, Esq; at Beckingham in Kent.

Captain Donkeley, of the Enterprize man of war, of a fever in his passage from North America to England.

Mr. Bowles, Engraver in the Old-Baily.

Mr. Benjamin Bawden, sen. Merchant at Exeter.

Mr. Simms, Under Sexton of St. Luke's, Middlesex, Ironmonger-row, Old-street.

Mr. Bradbury, Glazier, in Laurence-lane, near Cheapside.

Mr. Robert How, Upholsterer, Jermyn-street.

Mr. Charles Prythet, at Malaga, Merchant.

Mr. Walter Baynes, son of Mr. William Baynes, Merchant in Fenchurch-street.

Miss Watts, eldest daughter of Mr. Watts, Goldsmith at Cripplegate.

Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. Craig of Essex-street in the Strand.

Mrs. Perrou, Milaner, in Tavistock-street.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street, Piccadilly, Merchant.

Joseph Hall, of Barnsley in Yorkshire, Ironmonger.

Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, Partners and Dealers.

Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, all of Stockport, Partners and Dealers.

John Lane, of Bristol, Innholder.

Robert Seller, of New Malton, in Yorkshire, Grocer.

Joseph Brice, of Bristol, Scrivener and Chapman.

John Burton, of Lawrence Poultney-hill, London, Packer.

John Peck, of Whitechapel, Linen-Draper.

James Palethorp, John Grammer, and Daniel Titterton, of Bread-street, London, Hosiers and Partners.

From the MONITOR, *April* 22.

THE present war in Germany cannot be considered merely political, to raise one family or potentate upon the ruins of another: This is a scheme most abhorrent to the politics of the House of Bourbon; whose interest is to keep the aspirings of the Austrian family upon a check, and not to suffer it to acquire an addition of power and territories. It is, without doubt, a religious war, or rather a combination of the Popish powers of France and Germany to extirpate the reformed religion on the Continent, in order to facilitate their invidious projects against the Defender of the Protestant faith. . . . .

The first appearances of Gospel liberty in Italy and Spain were dissipated by the bloody and barbarous tribunal of an Inquisition: but that ecclesiastical bone-fire not being deemed so effectual in the Meridian of Bohemia and other countries in Germany, &c. it was resolved to root the reformation out by force of arms, under various and distant pretences.

In Bohemia, where the people were prepared to cast off the yoke of Rome, not only by the doctrine, but by the sufferings, of John Huss and Jerom of Prague, burnt for the Protestant cause by the popish council at Constance, contrary to the faith given them by the Emperor Sigismund; the election of a Protestant Prince to be their King, which the subjects had a right to do, furnished the House of Austria with an opportunity to extirpate the Protestant religion out of that country, whose power expired with the Princes of that nation.

Palatine of the Rhine, who was [illegible] son-in-law to James I, King of Great-Britain, was immediately put under the ban of the Empire; attacked by a powerful Austrian army, and forced to yield to a superior force at the battle of Prague; where his royalty, his friends, the religion and civil rights and liberties of his country were ruined and buried in the same grave, to the perpetual disgrace of all the Protestant Princes of that time.

Austria pursued the success of this victory to root out the reformed subjects of Hungary, under her dominion. In this country there were ten Protestants to one Papist, and at least 2500 reformed churches in it: The free exercise of the Protestant faith was established by law; and the King was sworn at his coronation to preserve and maintain it. The first opportunity of an Insurrection, made by a few discontented popish Nobles, having furnished the House of Austria with a pretext to garrison all the strong places of the kingdom with popish German soldiers, to which the Protestants submitted, tho contrary to their laws and liberties; the mask was presently thrown off; and by their first attack made on the Nobles, who were the chief patrons of the Reformation, and then on the Gentry, Citizens and Ministers of that religion; seizing the churches and schools into their hands, imprisoning the persons of such as dared to stay and defend their innocence, and confiscating their estates, under the name of Rebellion; it presently discovered that this armament was not raised for a defence against the evil attempts of a dissatisfied faction, but to extirpate the Protestant religion; which was effected in the most cruel and barbarous manner, words not being sufficient to describe the inhuman treatment of those Protestants, whose zeal and resolution could not be damped and overcome by sufferings.

France, on her part has not been wanting in the cause of Popery. To her intrigues we may ascribe the alteration of religion in the Palatinate. Where we find that the very Prince, who was restored to his dominions by the Protestant interest at the treaty of Reswick, was prevailed upon by the Court of France to use the utmost of his endeavours to banish the Protestant religion out of his country; which, by the constitution of the Empire and the treaty of Westphalia was established in the Palatinate, and was promised by that very Prince at his restoration that it should be maintained. . . .

How religion has altered its face in Saxony, is known to every adept in history. The late Elector changed his religion for the Crown of Poland; and the present Elector, his son, succeeds both to the popish interest and to the Polish Republick. Thus the country which first declared in favour of the Reformation, is lost to the Protestant interest, and the electoral college is deprived of another Protestant vote. . . .

To remain inactive spectators of the great preparations made by these combined powers of Popery; or not to do all in our power to countermine and frustrate their measures, would draw upon us the odious reflection, which King James I. deserved on the like occasion, and which laid the foundation of all the miseries suffered by the Protestants on the continent ever since.

See how the Protestant army under the command of the Prussian Monarch, has been blessed with victory after victory against the Austrians, French, Russians, Imperialists and Swedes! These mighty combatants for a while were permitted to carry fire and sword, and to lay waste and destroy the countries and cities of the Protestant states: But behold! has not these purposes been disappointed. How are the mighty fallen! do not their continual disasters declare, that the Protestants fight under the protection of the Almighty, and that the Gods have reserved a due punishment for the presumption, rashness, and cruelties of their enemies.

What is become of that mighty army of Russians, which from 110,000 were reduced to 30,000? They dwindled thus away without scarce coming to a blow. What was the fate of the Austrians and Imperialists, the plains of Lissa and Rosbach will record to posterity; where a small Protestant army, in the might of the Lord, defeated and dispersed more than 100,000 of their enemies. How have the French fled before the very men, whom they thought to devour? Such feats could never be the sole effect of human policy; they seem to proceed from an over-ruling power, that will not permit its servants to perish. . . . .

Such alliances [as the present with the King of Prussia] are agreeable to the constitution and interest of these kingdoms. They are according to that model of sound politics, which were laid down by the Ministers of our Elizabeth, who could never be persuaded to take any further share in the troubles on the Continent, than was necessary to facilitate the schemes of their own government. But is very wide of those continental measures, which of late years have loaded this nation with heavy debts for the support of armies in the time of peace, and for taking upon us the greatest burthen in every quarrel raised by the House of Austria, whose constant behaviour was sufficient to convince all the world, that she would be ready to join with any Power to destroy the Reformation.

The following Fable is taken from a small collection of poems published by Mr. WILLIAM VERNON, a private Soldier, whose genius deserved more cultivation, and whose performances give him a fair claim to publick encouragement.

The ROOKS. *A* FABLE.

IF thou thy fortune would'st increase,
First learn to love, and live in peace;
The bane of social bliss is strife,
But friendship is the balm of life.

A flight of rooks did once agree,
To build together on a tree:
And swore with mutual love and amity,
To share each blessing or calamity:
In one republic to combine,
And all their nests together join;
Which by that means wou'd be more warm,
And stronger to endure a storm:
Each member, pleased and content,
To work assiduously went,
And search'd the hamlet round to find,
Materials of ev'ry kind:
Not one that wish'd or ask'd for more,
Than to enrich the public store:
And while they held to this condition,
The work went on with expedition:
But such, alas! is mortal state,
How prone to change the will of fate;
The rooks now quarrell'd and fell out,
No one cou'd tell what 'twas about;
By sloth and avarice excited,
They would no longer be united,
But, like a crew of churlish elves,
Wou'd every one build by themselves:
The maxim's now, *cheat as cheat can*,
(A maxim much in vogue with man:)
'Twas now no sin to rob and steal;
They fought not for the commonweal:
While some on sable pinions stretch'd,
From far and near materials fetch'd,
Collecting, with industrious care,
Sticks, clay, and roots, and wool, and hair;

Others at home would lurking ſtay,
And pilfer both the ſticks and clay.
Hence often deſp'rate brawls aroſe,
And anger heighten'd into blows;
Each party ſorely maul'd and bruis'd,
No work goes on, all are confus'd;
Naught but reproaches, taunts and jars,
Hoſtilities, and civil wars,
Do now exiſt.——At length a rook
Time to conſider matters took;
Well weigh'd the caſe, and to the reſt
(Silence proclaim'd) his ſenſe expreſs'd.

Neighbours and friends, while thus we ſtrive,
It is impoſſible to thrive;
For here you ſee that one pulls down
The other's neſt to build his own;
The other, to regain his rights,
Continual feuds and jars excites;
Reciprocally thus perplexing,
Perpetually each other vexing,
The building is quite laid aſide,
Where we might better be employ'd;
I beg, for ev'ry member's ſake,
You wou'd from me this counſel take,
Let animoſities now ceaſe,
And learn to love, and live in peace;
Be all united as before,
Strive to enrich the public ſtore,
Be ſpeedy to each other's aid,
You'll find your labours twice repaid;
The ſeaſon now is nearly ſpent,
Perhaps too late we may repent.

Thus finiſh'd the ſagacious rook,
They all agreed, his counſel took,
(The terms 'tis needleſs to repeat)
And lo! their neſts are ſoon compleat;
Their eggs are hatch'd, and their young fry
With vig'rous pinions mount the ſky.

Friday, April 21.

Paris, April 14.

THE attention of our Miniſtry to our marine and the defence of the coaſts is greater than ever. The Marſhal de Senecterre, who commands at Rochefort, has ten battalions and two regiments of Dragoons under his command. The Count de Langerton, Lieutenant-General, ſets out in a few days for Bourdeaux, to command on the coaſts of Guienne with a power equal to that of Marſhal Thomond. Marſhal Richelieu will follow him immediately, and have the command of the whole. The Marquis de la Chatre is to command in Upper Brittany.

LONDON.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY 1758, for 500,000l.
Diſtribution of Blanks and Prizes.

		l.		l.
2	of	10,000	is	20,000
2	—	5000	—	15,000
6	—	2000	—	12,000
17	—	1000	—	17,000
29	—	5000	—	14,500
242	—	1000	—	14,200
626	—	50	—	31,300
5675	—	20	—	113,500
6500 Prizes				237,500
43,5000 Blanks, at 6l. each				261,000
First drawn ——				500
Laſt drawn ——				1000
50,000 Tickets, at 10l. each				500,000

Blanks and Prizes to be transferrable Annuities, bearing three per cent. intereſt from Chriſtmas.

By the following liſt of the ſhips of war taken or deſtroyed on both ſides during the preſent war, it will appear how great the balance is in our favour.

French ſhips of war taken or deſtroyed.

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Adm. Oſborne
Eſperance	74	the Orford
Alcide	64	Adm. Boſcawen
Lys	64	
Orpheus	64	Adm. Osborne
Arc-en-Ciel	50	the Litchfield
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Eagle
Aquilon	48	the Antelope
Royal Chariot	36	the Torbay
Hermione	36	the Unicorn
Melampe	34	the Tartar
Emerald	34	the Southampton
Nymph	34	the Hampton-Court
Brune	30	the Huſſar
Galatea	22	the Eſſex

Engliſh ſhips of war taken by the French.

Warwick	60	In the Weſt-Indies.
Greenwich	50	

The George, Wadham, from Antigua for London, is retaken and brought into Briſtol by the St. Andrew Privateer.

The firſt battalion of each of the three regiments of guards have orders to be in readineſs for their encampment in the Iſle of Wight by the 9th of May; the order for the ſecond battalions in the above regiments being countermanded.

BOROUGHBRIDGE RACES.

On the 18th inſtant 50l. was run for by four years old that never won more than 50l. at one time, weight 9ſtone, four mile heats, was won by

Mr. Stanhope's bay horſe, Short Hoes, got by Regulus, and out of a daughter of Second,	2	1	1
Mr. Robinſon's cheſ. H. Mercury, got by Tarter,	1	2	2
Mr. Cape's cheſnut horſe Alpha	3	0	*diſ*
Mr. R. Smith's cheſnut mare, Views of Pleaſure,	4	0	*diſ*

On the 19th 50l. was run for by three years old, weight 9 ſtone, two mile heats, was won by

Mr. Turner's cheſnut colt, Serpent	1	2	1
Sir Conyer D'Arcy's ch. colt, Cupid	2	1	3
Mr. Hunt's cheſnut colt, Latin,	3	3	2

And on the 20th 50 l. was run for by four years old, weight 9 ſt. Five years old 8 ſt. 12 lb. was won by

Mr. Ant. Smith's grey H. Royal, five years old, got by Tarter,	1	2	1
Mr. Hunt's bay horſe, Dancer, four years old, got by Jigg,	3	1	2
Mr. R. Smith's grey H. Careleſs, 5 years old, got by Old Traveller	2	3	*dr*

On Tueſday next the Races will begin at Epſom, when great ſport is expected, as many horſes are already there.

Laſt Saturday Mr. Greville's Brown Horſe, Mirza, that won the Jockey club plate, was ſold for 1500 guineas to Sir James Lowther, Bart.

Yeſterday came on the election of a Renter to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Nicholl, deceaſed; when Mr. Pycroft was choſen by a majority of 35.

Afterwards, Mr. Alderman Blachford, Preſident of the ſaid Hoſpital, laid the firſt ſtone of the new wing intended to be erected.

Wedneſday the Executors of the late Rev. Mr. Richard Rawlins paid 500l. into the fund for the ſupport of poor Diſſenting Miniſters in the country; 100 l. for the ſupport of the Lecture at Pinner's-Hall; and 200 l. for the poor of his own church in Fetter-lane, of which he was Paſtor upwards of thirty years.

Wedneſday laſt George Albeat and Reeves Edwards, two notorious Shoplifters, were committed to priſon by John Fielding, Eſq; being charged with ſtealing out of a ſhew-glaſs in Bedford-court, ſeveral ſnuff-boxes, buckles, gold ſeals, buttons, gold rings, and other things, the property of Mr. Barrat, Jeweller.

By the death of the Hon. Lady Sidney Sherrard, the Barony of Liſle, which was in abeyance between her and her ſiſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Sidney Perry, of Penſhurſt Park in Kent, devolves to the latter; whoſe only ſon, the Hon. Algernon Sidney, is now a minor at Eton School.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hanway to Robert Dingley, Eſq; being a Propoſal for the Relief and Employment of Friendleſs Girls, and Repenting Proſtitutes.

THE care of poor and friendleſs girls, ſuch as have not yet been made a prey to debauchery; or ſuch as are deſirous to reform their diſorderly manner of life, is an object worthy of the moſt ſerious attention. . . .

We already complain of the want of inhabitants; and yet, I know not by what modern refinements, in which neither the laws of God, nor national policy have any ſhare, we ſay, The ſoldier ſhould not marry, that he may be the more ready to go to war; and barracks will hardly be productive of matrimony.

Again, we ſay, The ſailor will be nothing but a ſailor, and it will be in vain to encourage him to ſpend any part of his time on ſhore, in attending the care of a family. But, what is yet more extraordinary, we add, as part of our domeſtic policy, It is improper in the Domeſtic to pretend to marry; and for ſuch offence he is generally turned out of ſervice, as if he were an enemy to his country, and had forfeited the right of protection from the community. . . .

Let the bulk of the people be as fooliſh, or as impious as they pleaſe; are thoſe who really think of their duty, to look on, and ſee ſuch crowds of females become the prey of penury, infamy, and diſeaſe? Will no friendly hand be ſtretched forth, to ſuccour thoſe who implore aſſiſtance? But whilſt we are ſhewing them compaſſion, we muſt take care not to bring them out of one kind of idleneſs into another. We find the laws cannot reſtrain them, nor will the impoſition of laborious taſks, or any treatment devoid of humanity, operate effectually to the great end in view; we muſt find them employment, that they may be removed from temptation.

It was laſt Spring that I propoſed to a zealous Patriot and Prelate, to think of the means of erecting a Manufactory for making Carpets, upon the principle of thoſe of Turkey, for the employment of repenting Proſtitutes. What firſt ſuggeſted this thought, was an offer a great Manufacturer made to an Hoſpital, which I attend, to engage for this purpoſe ſuch children as were turned of ten years of age. This propoſal could not take effect; but it immediately occurred to my mind that if children of ſo tender an age could be of ſuch ſervice, women and girls, tho' unuſed to honeſt labor, might be eaſily taught how to work. And that this Manufacture is of great conſequence to us, is beyond all diſpute.

The ſucceſs of the Marine Society ſeems to have at length prepared the way for taking care of the friendleſs and abandoned girls, as well as boys. About four months ſince, I conſulted a great Carpet Manufacturer, in hopes of finding employment and a proviſion for theſe unhappy creatures; and he aſſures me, that this might eaſily be effected.

If there was leſs idleneſs amongſt the working female poor, there would be not only fewer Proſtitutes, and fewer beggars, but a moſt enormous expence in the poor's rate would likewiſe be ſaved. If theſe women were confined for a certain time, according to their different cha-

racter and behaviour, it may be presumed that some of them would obtain the forgiveness of their parents and their friends, after a short time of repentance; and proper precautions being taken, such must of course be restored. In the mean while the most laborious or ingenious, should not be put upon a level with the lazy and indolent; one third, or an half of the produce of their labour, according to their gains, should be reserved to them, as their private Property; that they might have the fairer prospect of returning with advantage into the world, and get a comfortable support, either in the married or single state. Thus, after a due time of probation, spent in Piety and a habit of industry, in a healthy and spacious place, these women might wipe off the stains of their former impurity, and render themselves more amiable than many others of the common people.

It is not to be imagined, but that great numbers of these converts would find good husbands. As the case now stands, we see that all men are not equally delicate, in this instance; some rare geniuses deviate from the beaten tract. The agreeableness of many of these women, added to their ability to support themselves, might tie the bands of social affection stronger than is usual in common life, where neither piety nor industry are in fashion.

I was struck with the good sense, the policy, and the humanity, which the French court shewed in a signal act of munificence, upon occasion of the birth of an heir to the crown; I mean the giving in marriage a certain number of poor girls with suitable portions.

Would not this nation acquire immortal honour, if the Directors of this proposed charity, were intrusted with a fund, in order to give small dowries to such of these poor girls and converted prostitutes as excelled in virtue?

Portions being thus given to such reclaimed prostitutes, as excel most in piety, industry, and a submission to a regular economy, it would often prepare the way to their being married to very honest industrious men, suitable to them, such as the Directors might entirely approve.

The common objection, to a proposal of this nature, that let us do all we can, there will be parish's of many kinds, is not to the purpose. If this manner of reasoning were allowed, the doors of mercy would be shut up, or men must become angels, and stand in need of no such kinds of charity, as human misery now renders necessary. The interior classes of prostitutes, who are in the first stages of iniquity, are real objects of pity: and those, who, from loss of character, are totally cut off from every other means of support, deserve the most tender commiseration. These must either cease to think, or labour under the acutest anguish of soul, as well as pain and disease of body. The more I think of their condition, the more the voice of Heaven seems to plead their cause. And since severity has been found ineffectual, what ought we to do but try every gentle method that promises success?

There are many poor girls who lament their sad condition, and would gladly reform; many pour out their hearts in real, as well as some in dissembled sorrow.

If we consider these young persons as born in a free country, where pure religion is professed; many of them educated in the principles of virtue; all of them intitled to the protection of men, and designed by the wise Author of Nature as their partners in their social joys of life: and turn the glass, and behold them the slaves of an abandoned Procuress, sold, both body and soul, for half a crown! It is, indeed, most deplorable! What aggravates the evil is, that these poor wretches, when once fallen into the snare, can hardly extricate themselves whilst their health or beauty lasts.

May we not flatter ourselves that the most sensible, and chastest women amongst us, will shew the most commiseration, and pride themselves most in promoting the charity which I am now recommending. In the mean while men who are the least, as well as those who are the most conversant with harlots, will find sufficient reason, upon the present occasion, to assist in this good work. Indeed it is a work which requires the truest gallantry of spirit; that gallantry which is really brave and generous, and productive of the solid happiness of others, not the short-lived gratification of their own unworthy wishes.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE.

SIR,

YOU, who have such commerce with the Political and Literary world, would do well to inform the Public, and the Parliament, if possible, that it is the ingrossing of Farms, and putting many little estates under one tenant, which makes Corn and other Provisions so remarkably dear, and will, in time, be productive of a much worse evil, I mean *Depopulation*. We have in our neighbourhood whole Parishes, which were formerly in the hands of eight or ten good Yeomen Renters, now occupied by one rich Farmer only. These overgrown people, by always keeping their stock for a great market, will always keep the price of provisions higher than it ought to be. Whereas, were the lands now divided in the manner they were formerly, the markets would be regularly supplied, and provisions sold at a moderate price.

In these Parishes which were once in a flourishing situation you see nothing but distress, except in the great man's house, who is generally Churchwarden, Constable, Tything-man, Overseer, and Surveyor of the highways; which last has given rise to turnpikes in many countries that did not need them, for where the whole charge lays upon one man, who is subject to no controul from the rest of the Parish, he will be little sollicitous about repairs. In short, if some stop is not put to this growing evil, great Farmers will be as much dreaded by the Poor, as the Barons of old were by their meanest Vassals; and how consistent that is with the natural rights and liberties of the people, let the Legislature consider. *I am, &c.*

The Occasional QUERIST.

AN Account which I read in the Publick Advertiser yesterday, of a Man and Woman's being gored by an Ox, and carried to an Hospital almost expiring, obliges me to ask those whom it may concern a few questions.

Does it not reflect dishonour on the Nation in general, and this Metropolis in particular, to suffer a market for live cattle, tortured as they generally are, and made mad, to be held in the middle of so large a city; and especially when they see such numbers of lives are by that means annually lost?

Would it not, in all respects, be more convenient and better, to have this market held at some little distance from the Town, where slaughter-houses also might be erected, and an Inspector appointed to see that no meat was killed, but what was wholesome and good?

And would not Smithfield, the place where these creatures are now sold, make an excellent market for all sorts of provisions? If the scheme of a Bridge at Blackfryers should take place, the Fleet-market must be removed, and it can be moved to no place that is so commodious as Smithfield.

Saturday, April 22.

LONDON.

IT is said an express is arrived with an account that the Russians are in full march to meet the Prussians, and a battle is soon expected between them.

An account is received, that Schweidniz is taken by his Prussian Majesty. The garrison consisted of 3500 men, among whom are 250 Officers, are all made prisoners of war. The Austrians lost above 3000 men in that garrison.

We hear from Bristol, that a Letter is received from the Surgeon of the Tiger privateer, which gives an account of that ship being taken by the Rose frigate, after a bloody engagement, and was carried into Malta.

Last Wednesday Henry Taylor, Esq; Agent to the first Regiment of Foot Guards, dropt down dead as he was coming out of the Tiltyard Coffee-house.

Price of Grain at Mark-lane, Wheat 34 to 42s per quarter. Barley 18 to 24s. Rye 22 to 24s. Oats 16 to 19s. Beans 22 to 26s 6d. Peafe 20s. to 34s. The prices are lowered at all markets, and at Reading particularly Wheat has fallen 15s per load.

The Assize of Bread the same as last Week.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Christened		Buried	
Males	146	Males	188
Females	126	Females	174
In all	272	In all	362

Increased in the burials this week 23.

Diseases and Casualties.

Aged 32. Consumption 75. Convulsions 90. Dropsy 16. Fever 46. Small pox 22. Stillborn 9. Teeth 13.

Contusion 1. Drowned 2. Executed 1. Killed 3.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 119 1-half a 3-4ths. India Stock, 147 a 1-4th South-Sea Stock, 105 1-half. Ditto Old Annuities, Books shut. Ditto New Annuities, 93 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, Books shut. Ditto consol. 93 1-half a 5-8ths. Ditto 1726, 92 1-half. Ditto 1751, 93 1-half. Ditto India Annuities, 91 3-8ths. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 99 5-8ths. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 93. Bank Circulation, 4l. 10s. Prem. India Bonds, 2l. 14s. a 16s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 5-8ths a 3-4ths. Disc. Life-Annuities, 16 3-4ths Years Purchase. Lottery Tickets, 11l. 18s. Script. 1758, 101 a 1-8th.

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noster-Row*; where Advertisements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Persons may be regularly served with this Paper.

As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.